

The other species of *Pilophoron* are not represented in the Kew Herbarium.

V. HETERODEA, Nyl.

1. *H. Mülleri*, Nyl.

Of this there is no specimen in herb. Kew; but in a specimen from New Caledonia, given me by Dr. Nylander, the reaction is K—C—.

VI. THYSANOTHECIUM, Berk. & Mont.

1. *T. hyalinum*, Tayl. (K + C—).

Australasia:—Swan River (Mr. J. Drummond).

2. *T. Drummondii*, Hook. hb. (K + C+).

? (Mr. J. Drummond).

XXII.—*Description of a new Genus and one new Species of Satyridae*. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.Z.S., Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Plate III.]

THE four species upon which I propose to form the present genus have hitherto been confounded with *Lasiommata* of Westwood (fig. 4), a genus from which they differ in almost every structural detail, but which the male sex somewhat resembles in coloration. They are more nearly allied to (*Satyrus*) *Hipparchia* of Fabricius (fig. 5), from which they may be readily distinguished by the form of the discoidal cell in the hind wings; the several parts, however, when seen under a high magnifying-power, show that this group is widely distinct from both the above-named genera.

The antennæ of *Hipparchia* (fig. 11) are much flattened and expanded at the tip, and present the appearance of a shovel, the shank being very slender: in *Lasiommata** a modification of this form exists (fig. 10); but here the club more nearly resembles a pear-shaped gauge†; in the third form (fig. 9) the club is entire, merely showing an indistinct dorsal line. The plumules on the males of *Hipparchia* (fig. 14) and *Lasiommata* (fig. 13) are much elongated, and somewhat resemble the scales on species of *Erebia*; in the present genus they are oblong,

* Since writing this, I have determined that this is not the true type of *Lasiommata*.

† This form can only be seen by turning the antenna round, the position of the club in relation to the shank not being the same as in *Hipparchia*.

with a terminal fringe (fig. 12). This form is so unlike the last two that I think it impossible for it to be very closely allied to them.

HIPPARCHIOIDES, gen. nov. Pl. III.

Alæ magnæ, latæ, anticæ maris elongatæ, subtrigonatæ, angulis rotundatis, costa anticarum minime undulata; anticæ feminae majores, latiores, margine postico minus obliquo et undulato: posticæ magnæ, rotundatæ, margine externo undulato: corpus robustum, lanare; palpis elongatis, articulo apicali prorsum porrecto; oculis exstantibus, minime hirsutis; antennis clava gradatim formata, vix costæ medium anticarum attingentibus.

Alæ anticæ vena costali costæ medium attingente, nervulis subcostalibus regularibus; vena disco-cellulari prima brevissima, secunda subobliqua et minime undata, tertia directa, longitudine secundæ; nervulis medianis subparallelis, directis; vena submediana paulum undata; venis ad basin tumidis.

Alæ posticæ vena costali subangulata, cella simplici; venis regularibus, pene æquidistantibus.

Wings large, expanded; front wings of male more elongated, subtriangular, the angles rounded off; anterior margin of front wings somewhat waved; front wings of female larger and wider, the outer margin straighter and waved; the hind wings alike in both sexes, rounded and large, the outer margin waved: body large, hairy, with elongate palpi (fig. 6), the apical joint extended forwards; eyes slightly hairy; the antennæ with gradually formed club (fig. 9), and nearly half the length of the front wings; prolegs of male (fig. 7) more hairy and smaller than those of female (fig. 8).

Front wings (fig. 3) with the costal nervure extending to the middle of the anterior margin; the subcostals regular, as in *Lasiommata*; the first disco-cellular very short, the second much longer, nearly oblique and slightly waved, the third equal to the second in length, but transverse; the median nervules nearly parallel, straight; the submedian vein slightly waved; the costal, median, and submedian veins much swollen at the base: hind wings with the costal nervure somewhat angular; the cell simple; the nervules regular and placed at almost equal distances from each other.

This genus should be placed near *Epinephele*, which it somewhat resembles in the colouring of the underside of the wings*. The four species contained in it are nearly allied; they stand as follows:—

* I have examined the plumules on several genera of *Satyridæ* (see fig. 15), but can find none at all like those on *Hipparchioides*.

1. *Hipparchioides Merope**.

♀, *Papilio Merope*, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. iii. 1. p. 99. n. 306 (1793); Donovan, Insects of New Holland, pl. 28. f. 2 (1805).

Satyris Merope, Godart, Enc. Méth. ix. p. 500. n. 80 (1819); Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, pt. 1. p. 146 (1832-35).

Lasiommata Merope, E. Doubleday, List. Lep. Brit. Mus. i. p. 134 (1844); Westwood and Hewitson, Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 387. n. 18 (1851).

♂, ♀. *Oreas nubila Œnomais*, Hübner, Samml. exot. Schmett. i. pl. 94. figs. 1-4 (1806).

♂, *Satyris Archemor*, Godart, Enc. Méth. ix. p. 500. n. 82 (1819).

Hab. Australia (B.M.) Var. Tasmania (♂, ♀, B.M.).

2. *Hipparchioides Philerope*. Pl. III. fig. 2, ♀.

♂. *Satyris Philerope* (part.), Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Entom. pt. 1. p. 147 (1832-35); Guérin, Voy. de la Favorite, Suppl. pl. 3. f. 2, & p. 16 (1839).

Lasiommata Philerope (part.), Westwood †, in Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 387. no. 19 (1851).

♀. Coloribus fere *Meropes*, alæ autem magis elongatæ, anticæ costa magis convexa, area apicali nigro-fusca, maculis flavis minoribus, nec cum colore basali confusis; macula subocellari nivea; ocello subapicali indistincto: alæ subtus area apicali magis fulvescente, litura discoidea distincta; area apicali nigrescente; posticæ magis fuscæ, costæ medio paulum elevato et nigrescente.

Hab. Australia (♀, B.M.).

This species‡ is closely allied to *Merope*, but differs from it in many important particulars. Mr. Doubleday, however, placed it first in his enumeration of the specimens of *Merope* in the National Collection. It is stated, in his List, to have been presented by General Hardwicke.

3. *Hipparchioides Banksia*.

Hipparchia Banksia, Leach, Zool. Miscell. i. t. 10 (1814).

Lasiommata Banksia, E. Doubleday, List. Lep. Brit. Mus. i. p. 134 (1847); Westwood & Hewitson, Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 387. n. 29 (1851).

Satyris Gelanor, Godart, Enc. Méth. ix. p. 498. n. 73 (1819); Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, pt. 1. p. 145 (1832-35).

Hab. New Holland (♂, B.M.).

Lasiommata Satricus of Mr. Doubleday's 'Genera,' although it bears a general resemblance, on the upperside, to the males of

* The type is in the Banksian Collection.

† Dr. Boisduval, Guérin, and Westwood have agreed in considering this to be the female of *Klugii* (which belongs to another genus). I have lately seen specimens of *Philerope* in Mr. Bates's collection, and have no doubt that they are males of the insect in the British Museum collection.

‡ See Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xvii. p. 287 (1866).

H. Merope, has a very distinct structure, and, I think, may be more nearly allied to the genus *Melanagria* (Arge).

4. *Hipparchioides mirifica*. Pl. III. fig. 1.

♀, *Lasiommata mirifica*, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. xvii. p. 286 (1866).

Hab. —? B.M.

Two wings and part of the body of this insect are in the National Collection. It is evidently a beautiful insect when perfect.

XXIII.—*On some points in the Muscular Anatomy of the Marsupials*. By the Rev. SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

THE following observations were suggested to me by the dissection of several Kangaroos, Phalangers, and Opossums, which were placed at my disposal by the Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland. Several points of much interest turned up in the course of my dissections; but I shall confine myself at present to a few observations on the cremaster and quadratus femoris muscles, which seem to have escaped the notice of other observers:—

I. *The Cremaster Muscle in the Marsupials*.

Professor Owen thus describes the cremaster muscle:—

“The cremaster in the Phalanger and Opossum is not a fasciculus of fibres simply detached from the lower margin of the internal oblique or transversalis, but arises by a narrow though strong aponeurosis from the ilium, within and a little above the lower boundary of the internal oblique, with the fibres of which the course of the cremaster is not parallel; it might be considered as a part of the transversalis, but is separated by the fascia above mentioned from the carneous part of that muscle. Having emerged from beneath the margin of the internal oblique, the cremaster escapes by the large elliptic abdominal ring, bends round the marsupial bone near its free extremity, and expands upon the tunica vaginalis testis. In the female it has the same origin, course, and size, but spreads over the mammary glands at the back of the pouch. If the anterior fascicles of the diverging and embracing fibres be dissected from the posterior ones, the appearance of the cremaster dividing into two layers is produced”*.

* Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, vol. iii. p. 288.